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EXAMINER	
WILDER, PETER C	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/010,403	BOWER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Peter C. Wilder	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-5,7-29 and 31-48* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *6 and 30* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *07 December 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Note to Applicant

Art Units 2611, 2614 and 2617 have changed to 2623. Please make all future correspondence indicate the new designation 2623.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 1, Tindell teaches an interface for connecting an analog audiovisual signal source (Figure 3 element 24 and elements 36 and 42 teach converting the signal from analog to digital so the data is in analog form) with a digital data network (Figure 1 element 10 contains Figure 3 and element 10 is connected to a telephone network element 12 and since the signal is converted to a digital signal the network is a digital network), said interface comprising:

at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Figure 3 element 24 outputs a video and audio signal);

a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming video signal (Figure 3 elements 32 and 34 modify the signal and Column 3

lines 57-64 teach breaking the signal apart; and Figure 3 element 36 digitizes the video signal, all these components elements 32, 34, and 36 are a decoder);

an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing an incoming audio signal (Figure 3 element 42);

a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and combining and compressing said digitized video signal and said digitized audio signal into a single audiovisual data stream (Column 4 lines 11-16 and Figure 3 element 44);

and a network interface for receiving output from said compressor and transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Figure 3 is part of Figure 1 element 10 and Column 2 lines 60-67 teaches transferring a program which has to occur down element 12 in Figure 1 and Column 2 lines 49-51 teaches optical fiber in the network medium element 12 in Figure 1).

Referring to claim 2, depending on claim 1, Tindell teaches wherein said digital data network is a fiber-optic network (Column 2 lines 49-51), and

said network interface converts said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network (Column 4 lines 44-58 and Figure 4 element 54 and elements included in it).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tindel et al. (U.S. 5130792) in view of Wakai et al. (U.S. 5973722).

Referring to claim 3, Tindell teaches all the limitations in claim 2, but fails to teach wherein said digital data network is installed in a vehicle.

In an analogous art Wakai teaches wherein said digital data network is installed in a vehicle (Column 3 lines 8-14 teaches an aircraft entertainment system).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the video and audio distribution system of Tindell using the distribution of video and audio in an aircraft of Wakai for the purpose of distributing video on demand to passengers (Column 3 lines 30-32, Wakai).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792) in view of Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1).

Referring to claim 4, Tindell teaches all the limitations in claim 1, but fails to teach wherein the system uses an MPEG compression.

In an analogous art Margulis teaches wherein the system uses an MPEG compression (Column 7 lines 59-61 for the video and Column 8 lines 16-19 teaches MEPG-2 compression on the audio part).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the video and audio distribution system of Tindell using the MPEG compression function/device of Margulis for the purpose of using a compression technique that is readily available and widely known compression standard.

Claims 1, 5, 24-26, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al. (U.S. 6973663 B1) in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 1, Brown teaches an interface for connecting an analog audiovisual signal source with a digital data network (Figure 2), said interface comprising:

at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches inputting analog television signals and television signals comprise of video and audio signals and Column 3 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting and receiving audio and video signals);

an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing an incoming audio signal (Figure 2 element 38A);

a compressor for receiving said analog-to-digital converter and combining and compressing said digitized video signal and said digitized audio signal into a single audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38A and Column 4 lines 57-61 teaches encoding the signals); and

a network interface for receiving output from said compressor and transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Figure 2 element 42 and Column 4 lines 40-42 teaches combining the output from the compressors).

Brown fails to teach a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming video signal; a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming video signal (Figure 3 elements 32 and 34 modify the signal and Column 3 lines 57-64 teach breaking the signal apart; and Figure 3 element 36 digitizes the video signal, all these components elements 32, 34, and 36 are a decoder); a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder (Figure 3 element 44 and Column 4 lines 11-12 teaches digital data is transferred to the compressor the digital data comprising digital video and audio).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the signal processing and transmission system of Brown with the decoding of the video signal system of Brown for the purpose of removing extra information in the signal before transmission (Column 3 lines 54-057, Tindell).

Referring to claim 5, depending on claim 1, Brown teaches a second paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches inputting analog television signals and television signals comprise of video and audio signals and Column 3 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting and receiving audio and video signals);

a second analog-to-digital converter connected to said second audio signal input for digitizing a second audio signal (Figure 2 element 38B); and

a second compressor for receiving output and said second analog-to-digital converter and combining and compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38B and Column 4 lines 57-61 teaches encoding the signals);

wherein said network interface receives output from said first and second compressors (Figure 2 element 42 and Column 4 lines 40-42 teaches combining the output from the compressors), packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 25-33).

Brown fails to teach a second video decoder connected to said second video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming second video signal; a second compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches a second video decoder (Figure 3 elements 32,34, and 36) connected to said second video signal input for decoding and digitizing

an incoming second video signal (Column 3 lines 57-64 teach breaking the signal apart; and Figure 3 element 36 digitizes the video signal, all these components elements 32, 34, and 36 are a decoder); a second compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder (Figure 3 element 44 and Column 4 lines 11-12 teaches digital data is transferred to the compressor the digital data comprising digital video and audio).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple source processing and transmission system of Brown with the individual video decoding per source system of Tindell for the purpose of creating a multiple input source and transmission system with individual decoders for each input source.

Referring to claim 24, Brown teaches a method of interfacing an analog audiovisual signal source with a digital data network (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches inputting analog television signals and television signals comprise of video and audio signals and Column 3 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting and receiving audio and video signals), said method comprising:

digitizing an incoming analog video signal (Figure 2 element 38A and Column 4 lines 40 teaches digitizing the analog video signal);

digitizing an incoming analog audio signal (Figure 2 element 38A and Column 4 lines 40 teaches digitizing the analog video signal);

combining and compressing said digitized video signal and said digitized audio signal into a single audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38A and Column 4 lines 54-61); and

transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 24-33 since the data is in MPEG format which is a digital signal the data network is digital).

Brown fails to teach decoding the video signal.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches decoding the video signal (Figure 3 element 32 and 34 and Column 3 lines 53-60 teaches removing parts of the signal and breaking the signal apart).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple signal processing and transmission system of Brown with the decoding of the video signal system of Tindell for the purpose of removing extra information in the signal before transmission (Column 3 lines 54-057, Tindell).

Referring to claim 25, depending on claim 24, Tindell additionally teaches the method wherein said digital data network is a fiber-optic network (Column 2 lines 49-51), and

said network interface converts said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network (Column 4 lines 44-58 and Figure 4 element 54 and elements included in it).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple signal processing and transmission system of Brown with the optical network of Tindell for the purpose of being able to transfer data at very high rate (Column 2 lines 49-51, Tindell).

Referring to claim 26, depending on claim 24, Brown teaches the method further comprising connecting at least one audiovisual output device to said data network for receiving and outputting said audiovisual data stream (Figure 3 element 66 is a TV).

Referring to claim 28, depending on claim 24, Brown teaches the method wherein said compressing is performed according to an MPEG compression standard (Column 4 lines 57-61).

Referring to claim 29, depending on claim 24, Brown teaches the method of further comprising:

receiving a second paired analog audio signal and analog video signal (Figure 2 teaches element 22 which is an input and it teaches multiple inputs and Column 3 lines 40-43 teaches receiving audio and video and Column 3 lines 51-56 teaches the signals can be television signals which have both an audio and video component); and

digitizing said second video signal (Figure 2 element 38B and Column 4 lines 33-40 the television signal would have to be separated into a video and audio component before the signal is digitized);

digitizing said second audio signal (Figure 2 element 38B and Column 4 lines 33-40);

combining and compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38A and Column 4 lines 54-61);

packetizing said first and second audiovisual data streams (Column 5 lines 24-33); and

transmitting said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 24-33).

In an analogous art Tindell teaches decoding the second video signal (Figure 3 element 32 and 34 and Column 3 lines 53-60 teaches removing parts of the signal and breaking the signal apart)

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the multiple input source and processing system of Brown with the one source of Tindell for the purpose of being able to remove unnecessary signals from the video signal (Column 3 lines 54-56 Tindell).

Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al. (U.S. 6973663 B1) in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792) further in view of Edens et al. (U.S. 6611537 B1).

Referring to claim 27, depending on claim 26, Brown and Tindell fail to teach the method wherein said connecting of at least one audiovisual output device to said data network is performed in a vehicle in which said data network is installed.

In an analogous art Edens teaches wherein said connecting of at least one audiovisual output device to said data network is performed in a vehicle in which said data network is installed (Figure 1 teaches element 150 connected to element 165 and Column 13 lines 30-35 teach the invention being in a vehicle).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Brown and Tindell using the output device inside a vehicle of Edens for the purpose allowing a person to enjoy a movie on a DVD in a car.

Claims 7, 10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2).

Referring to claim 7, Margulis teaches a system (Figures 1 and 6) for reproducing and transmitting audiovisual data from an optical disc comprising:

an optical disc drive for reproducing audio or audiovisual data (Figure 1 element 118) from an optical disc;

a digital data network for transmitting digital audiovisual data streams (Column 9 lines 54-58 teaches outputting the processed stream through element 522 to be sent to the transmitter element 640 in Figure 6, Column 7 lines 59-64 teaches data is in the digital form when sent to the transmitter so the transmitter is a digital transmitter and the network the transmits on is then digital); and

an interface (Figure 6) for interfacing said output of said optical disc drive with said digital data network, said interface comprising:

a video decoder (Figure 6 element 612) connected to said output of said optical disc drive for receiving, decoding and digitizing said analog video signal (Column 9 lines 30-31 teaches converting analog signal to digital which also is a form of decoding);

a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder (Figure 6 element 518 teaches receiving output form element 612 the decoder via element 517) and a digital audio signal from said optical disc drive (Figure 6 element 518 receives the digital audio element 622), said compressor combining and compressing said digitized video signal and said audio signal into a single audiovisual data stream (Figure 5 details element 518 having element 520 a video compressor and element 538 a transcoder, Column 8 lines 30-34 teaches receiving digital audio signal and an analog video signal; Column 8 lines 34-41 teaches compressing the A/V signal by dropping channels on the audio portion of the signal) and;

a network interface for receiving output from said compressor and transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Column 9 lines 54-58 and Figure 6 teaches input signals 514, 528, 624 being converted to digital signals and element 536 is already a digital signal so the subsystem processor element 518 only outputs digital signals which are sent to transmitter element 524 so the network is a digital network if digital data is sent on it).

Margulis fails to teach wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal.

In an analogous art Horiguchi teaches wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal (Figure 1 elements 1 and 2 connected by an analog signal and Figure 2B teaches elements 33 and Column 2 lines 47-57 teaches Figure 2B is a DVD player).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the are to modify the optical disc function/device of Margulis using the analog output video signal from the DVD of Horiguchi for the purpose of being able to connect the DVD player to an analog television.

Referring to claim 10, depending on claim 7, Margulis teaches wherein said compressor uses a MPEG compression (Column 7 lines 28-35 teaches the base station receiving any type of compatible input signals so a digital audio and analog video signal can be received and Column 7 lines 59-61 teaches using MPEG-2 compression for video signals and Column 8 lines 16-19 teaches compressing an audio signal to MPEG; also Column 8 lines 44-58 teaches receiving a input stream formatted in any manner and generating a processed stream in any appropriate matter which MPEG-2 is considered to be).

Referring to claim 12, depending on claim 7, Margulis teaches wherein said optical disk drive and said interface are enclosed in a common enclosure (Column 4 lines 12-15 teaches the element 110 in Figure 1 is enclosed in a home and element 118 is part of element 110 a DVD player).

Claims 31, 32, 34 36, 45 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 31, Margulis teaches a method of reproducing and transmitting audiovisual data from an optical disc (Figure 1 teaches element 118 a CD/DVD player and Figure 5 teaches element 524 a transmitter) comprising:

reproducing audio or audiovisual data from an optical disc with an optical disc drive (Figure 1 and Figure 7 teach element 158 a remote TV which receives the signals from a DVD and produces them on a screen and on speaker);

combining and compressing said decoded, digitized video signal and said digital audio signal to form a single audiovisual data stream (Column 8 lines 30-41 teaches receiving video in analog format and audio in digital format and compressing the signal by dropping audio channels; Column 7 lines 31-35 teaches receiving any appropriate type of input signals; and Column 8 lines 44-48 teach formatting a program source received in any appropriate manner into any appropriate format); and

transmitting said audiovisual data stream on a digital data network (Column 8 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting the signal to a transmitter).

Margulis fails to teach wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal and a digital audio signal; and decoding and digitizing said analog video signal.

In an analogous art Horiguchi teaches wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal (Figure 2B element 33) and a digital audio signal (Figure 2B element 54 and Column 2 lines 39-41)

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the entertainment method of Margulis with the digital audio and analog video out of a DVD player system of Horiguchi for the purpose of allowing an analog TV to be used to watch a movie but a digital entertainment system could be used to listen to the sound of the corresponding movie.

Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach decoding and digitizing said analog video signal.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches decoding and digitizing said analog video signal (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, 36 and Column 3 lines 53-60 and Column 4 lines 1-4).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Margulis and Horiguchi using the decoding and digitizing method of Tindell for the purpose of removing unnecessary information in the signal before it is compressed (Column 3 lines 54-57, Tindell)

Referring to claim 32, depending on clam 31, Tindell teaches the method of further comprising converting said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network (Column 4 lines 44-58 and Figure 4 element 54 and elements included in it), wherein said digital data network is a fiber-optic network (Column 2 lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 34, depending on claim 31, Margulis teaches wherein said compressor uses a MPEG compression (Column 7 lines 28-35 teaches the base station receiving any type of compatible input signals so a digital audio and analog video signal can be received and Column 7 lines 59-61 teaches using MPEG-2 compression for video signals and Column 8 lines 16-19 teaches compressing an audio signal to MPEG; also Column 8 lines 44-58 teaches receiving a input stream formatted in any manner and generating a processed stream in any appropriate matter which MPEG-2 is considered to be).

Referring to claim 36, depending on claim 31, Margulis teaches the method further comprising:

receiving an analog audio signal and an analog video signal from an analog signal source other than said optical disc drive (Figure 1 teaches element 126 a VCR);

digitizing said second incoming video signal (Figure 5 element 516);

digitizing said second incoming audio signal (Figure 5 element 530);

combining and compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream (Column 7 lines 54-64 teaches compressing the video signal and Column 8 lines 11-21 teaches compressing the audio signal and Column 12 lines 52-54 teaches combining the audio and video into a stream);

packetizing said first and second audiovisual data streams (Column 7 lines 54-64 and Column 8 lines 11-21 teaches MPEG which means the signal is packatized); and

transmitting said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 7 lines 54-64 and Column 8 lines 11-21 teach sending the data to be transmitted and since the data is in digital format the data network the signal is sent over is considered digital).

Margulis fails to teach decoding the incoming video signal.

Tindell teaches for the same motivation as in claim 31, decoding and digitizing said analog video signal (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, 36 and Column 3 lines 53-60 and Column 4 lines 1-4).

Referring to claim 45, Margulis teaches a system for reproducing and transmitting audiovisual data from an optical disc (Figure 1 teaches element 118 a CD/DVD player and Figure 5 teaches element 524 a transmitter) comprising:

means for combining and compressing said decoded, digitized video signal and said digital audio signal to form a single audiovisual data stream (Column 8 lines 30-41 teaches receiving video in analog format and audio in digital format and compressing the signal by dropping audio channels; Column 7 lines 31-35 teaches receiving any appropriate type of input signals; and Column 8 lines 44-48 teach formatting a program source received in any appropriate manner into any appropriate format); and

means for transmitting said audiovisual data stream on a digital data network (Column 8 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting the signal to a transmitter).

Margulis fails to teach means for reproducing audio or audiovisual data from an optical disc to produce an analog video signal and a digital audio signal; means for decoding and digitizing said analog video signal;

In an analogous art Horiguchi teaches means for reproducing audio or audiovisual data from an optical disc to produce an analog video signal (Figure 2B element 33) and a digital audio signal (Figure 2B element 35 and Column 2 lines 39-41 teaches Figure 2 is a DVD player).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the entertainment method of Margulis with the digital audio and analog video out of a DVD player system of Horiguchi for the purpose of allowing an analog TV to be used to watch a movie but a digital entertainment system could be used to listen to the sound of the corresponding movie.

Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach means for decoding and digitizing said analog video signal.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches means for decoding and digitizing said analog video signal (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, 36 and Column 3 lines 53-60 and Column 4 lines 1-4).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Margulis and Horiguchi using the decoding

and digitizing method of Tindell for the purpose of removing unnecessary information in the signal before it is compressed (Column 3 lines 54-57, Tindell)

Referring to claim 46, depending on claim 45, Tindell additionally teaches the system of claim 45, wherein said network is a fiber-optic network (Column 2 lines 49-51).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple signal processing and transmission system of Margulis and Horiguchi with the optical network of Tindell for the purpose of being able to transfer data at very high rate (Column 2 lines 49-51, Tindell).

Claims 33 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792) further in view of Edens et al. (U.S. 6611537 B1).

Referring to claim 33, depending on claim 31, Margulis, Horiguchi, and Tindell fail to teach the digital data network is installed in a vehicle.

In an analogous art Edens teaches the digital data network is installed in a vehicle (Column 13 lines 30-35).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Margulis, Horiguchi, and Tindell using the

digital network in a vehicle of Edens for the purpose of providing an entertainment to a passenger.

Referring to claim 47, depending on claim 45, see rejection of claim 33

Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792) further in view of Humpleman et al. (U.S. 6603488 B2).

Referring to claim 35, depending on claim 31, Margulis, Horiguchi, and Tindell fail to teach further comprising remotely controlling said optical disc drive by entering user commands which are transmitted to said optical disc drive via said network.

In an analogous art Humpleman teaches remotely controlling said optical disc drive by entering user commands which are transmitted to said optical disc drive via said network (Figure 1 teaches a network element 114 a network and a DVD player element 108 connected to it and a DTV element 102 connected to it; and Column 6 lines 14-27 teaches controlling devices on the home network).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the methods of Margulis, Horiguchi, and Tindell with the controlling of a DVD player via the same network as the media is distributed on method Humpleman for the purpose of not having to have a separate communication path to control a remote device.

Claim 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Edens et al. (U.S. 6611537 B1).

Referring to claim 8, depending on claim 7, Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach said digital data network is a fiber-optic network, and said network interface converts said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network.

In an analogous art Edens teaches the digital data network is a fiber-optic network (Column 15 lines 52-58), and said network interface converts said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network (Column 14 lines 7-10 and Figure 1 teach the DVD player element 150 displaying a movie on TV 165 in another room in the house; It is inherent that a network interface connected to a fiber optic network would have to convert the data stream to an optical data stream before transmission).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Margulis and Horiguchi using the optical network of Edens for the purpose of having a higher bandwidth medium for a data network (Column 15 lines 56-57, Eden).

Referring to claim 9, depending on claim 7, Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach the digital data network is installed in a vehicle.

In an analogous art Edens teaches the digital data network is installed in a vehicle (Column 13 lines 30-35).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Margulis and Horiguchi using the digital network in a vehicle of Edens for the purpose of providing an entertainment to a passenger.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Wakai et al. (U.S. 5973722).

Referring to claim 11, depending on claim 7, Margulis teaches a micro controller receiving user commands for an optical disk drive (Column 9 lines 44-53 and Column 10 lines 53-57 and Figure 6 teach element 118 a processor receiving commands to control components of the system 110 in Figure 1 and in the system 110 is a DVD player element 118, but Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach a receiving user commands via said data network and controlling said disk in accordance with said user commands.

In an analogous art Wakai teaches receiving user commands via said data network and controlling said disk (Figure 1 element 106 and 108 teach disks and

Column 5 lines 43-50 teaches trick play operations with regards to the disks, and Column 5 lines 60-64 teach all the servers are connected to an ATM network so all trick play commands have to come back though the network).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the video and audio distribution system of Margulis and Horiguchi with the user control via the same network system of Wakai for the purpose of providing in-flight entertainment to passengers.

Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Brown et al. (U.S. 6973663 B1) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 13, depending on claim 7, Margulis and Horiguchi teach all the limitations in claim 7, but fail to teach the system of claim 7, further comprising:

at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input;

a second video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a second incoming video signal;

an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal; and a second compressor for receiving output from said video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and combining and compressing said

digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream;

wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network; and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network.

In an analogous art Brown teaches at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Column 3 lines 40-43 teaches receiving audio and video signals and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches receiving television signals which is a combination of video and audio);

a second incoming video signal (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches a plurality of incoming analog television signals);

a compressor for receiving output from said analog-to-digital converter and combining (Figure 2 element 38A and 38B teach two separate compressors);

compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38B and 54-61);

wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network (Figure 2 element 42 teaches a network interface and element 26 is the digital data network); and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 24-33).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Margulis and Horiguchi using the multiple input system of Brown for the purpose of allowing a user to be able to select from more than one source.

Margulis, Horiguchi, and Brown fail to teach a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a incoming video signal; an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal; a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and combining.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a incoming video signal (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, and 36 are considered a decoder and Column 3 lines 53-54 and Column 3 lines 65-66); an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal (Figure 3 element 42); a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder (Figure 3 element 44).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Margulis, Horiguchi, and Brown with the video decoder of Tindell for the purpose of creating a multiple input source and transmission system with individual decoders for each input source.

Referring to claim 14, depending on claim 13, Brown teaches the system of wherein said second compressor uses an MPEG compression (Column 4 lines 57-61).

Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1).

Referring to claim 15, Bague teaches a system (Figure 2) for transmitting audiovisual data from a digital video camera comprising:

a digital data network for transmitting digital audiovisual data streams (Figure 2 element 29 and Column 16 lines 17-21);

and a network interface for receiving output from said compressor and transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Column 16 lines 17-26 teaches the microprocessor receiving digitally encoded modulated signals from the cameras so a compressor at the camera has to be encoding the signals before they are transmitted over the optical fiber).

Bague fails to teach an IEEE 1394 port for receiving an IEEE 1394 bus connected to a digital video camera such that a digital audiovisual signal transmitted via said bus from said camera is received through said port; and an interface for interfacing

said IEEE 1394 port with said digital data network, said interface comprising: a video decoder connected to said IEEE 1394 port for receiving and decoding said digital audiovisual signal; a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder, said compressor compressing said audiovisual signal to produce a compressed audiovisual data stream.

In an analogous art Shen teaches an IEEE 1394 port for receiving an IEEE 1394 bus connected to a digital video camera such that a digital audiovisual signal transmitted via said bus from said camera is received through said port (Figure 3 element 314 and Column 5 lines 64-66 teach a digital camcorder connected to an IEEE 1394 bus so a IEEE 1394 port has to exist).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the digital camera and encoding system of Bague using the IEEE port system of Shen for the purpose of allowing cryptographic protocols such as Digital Transmission Content Protection Specification to be used (Column 4 lines 55-56, Shen).

Bague and Shen fail to teach an interface for interfacing said IEEE 1394 port with said digital data network, said interface comprising: a video decoder connected to said IEEE 1394 port for receiving and decoding said digital audiovisual signal; a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder, said compressor compressing said audiovisual signal to produce a compressed audiovisual data stream.

In an analogous art Chen teaches an interface for interfacing said IEEE 1394 port with said digital data network (Column 3 lines 10-12 teaches sending the

camcorder signals to the DVD writer over connection element 96 in Figure 1, since the encoded signal is MPEG the network has to be digital), said interface comprising:

a video decoder connected to said IEEE 1394 port for receiving and decoding said digital signal (Column 3 lines 1-12 teaches a decoder being connected to a IEEE 1394 bus and decoding a camcorder signal).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Bague and Shen with the decoding and encoding system of Chen for the purpose of reducing the amount of hard-drive space of the PC (Column 2 lines 49-50, Chen).

Bague, Shen, and Chen fail to teach a decoder decoding an audiovisual signal, and a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder, said compressor compressing said audiovisual signal to produce a compressed audiovisual data stream

In an analogous art Guerrera teaches decoding audiovisual data (Column 1 lines 40-42 teaches digital video containing both audio and video); a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder, (Figure 5 teaches elements 304 and 306, element 304 deocdes the digital video and element 306 is re-encoding the signal; Column 5 lines 5-13 teaches a decoding a camcorder signal and a compressor then compressing the signal to MPEG format), said compressor compressing said audiovisual signal to produce a compressed audiovisual data stream (Column 5 lines 5-13 teaches encoding the signal at a lower bit rate).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Bague, Shen, and Chen with the decoding

and encoding system of Guerrera for the purpose of allowing for interactive editing to the digital video (Column 3 lines 45-48, Guerrera).

Referring to claim 16, depending on claim 15, Bague teaches the system of wherein said digital data network is a fiber-optic network, and said network interface converts said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network (Figure 2 element 29 teaches a fiber optic line connected to the video cameras element 28 so some type of network interface has to exist to convert audiovisual data to an optical form for transmission).

Referring to claim 17, depending on claim 15, Bague teaches wherein said digital network is installed in a vehicle (Figure 1).

Referring to claim 18, depending on claim 15, Chen teaches wherein said compressor uses an MPEG compressing standard (Column 2 lines 45-47)

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combine systems of Bague, Shen, and Guerera with the MPEG compression of Chen for the purpose of saving hard-drive space while creating the DVD (Column 2 lines 47-54, Chen).

Claims 37-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1).

Referring to claim 37, Bague teaches a method of transmitting audiovisual data from a digital video camera (Figure 2 elements 28 and 29) comprising: transmitting said audiovisual data stream over a digital data network (Column 16 lines 17-21).

Bague fails to teach connecting an IEEE 1394 bus between said digital video camera and an IEEE 1394 port of an interface unit such that a digital audiovisual signal transmitted via said bus from said camera is received through said port; decoding said digital audiovisual signal; and re-encoding said audiovisual signal at a lower bit rate to produce an encoded audiovisual data stream.

In an analogous art Shen teaches connecting an IEEE 1394 bus between said digital video camera and an IEEE 1394 port of an interface unit such that a digital audiovisual signal transmitted via said bus from said camera is received through said port (Figure 3 element 314 and Column 5 lines 64-66 teach a digital camcorder connected to an IEEE 1394 bus so a IEEE 1394 port has to exist).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the digital camera and system of Bague using the IEEE port system of Shen for the purpose of allowing cryptographic protocols such as Digital Transmission Content Protection Specification to be used (Column 4 lines 55-56, Shen).

Bague and Shen fail to teach decoding said digital audiovisual signal; and re-encoding said audiovisual signal at a lower bit rate to produce an encoded audiovisual data stream.

In an analogous art Guerrera teaches decoding said digital audiovisual signal (Figure 5 element 304 and Column 4 lines 9-11); and re-encoding said audiovisual signal at a lower bit rate to produce an encoded audiovisual data stream (Column 4 lines 9-13 teaches decoding the signal at a lower bit rate).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Bague and Shen with the decoding and encoding system of Guerrera for the purpose of allowing for interactive editing to the digital video (Column 3 lines 45-48, Guerrera).

Referring to claim 38, depending on claim 37, Bague teaches the method further comprising converting said audiovisual data stream into an optical data stream before transmitting said optical data stream on said digital data network; wherein said digital data network is a fiber-optic network (Figure 2 element 29 teaches a fiber optic line connected to the video cameras element 28 so some type of network interface has to exist to convert audiovisual data to an optical form for transmission).

Referring to claim 39, depending on claim 37, see rejection of claim 17.

Referring to claim 40, depending on claim 37, see rejection of claim 18.

Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1).

Referring to claim 48, Chen teaches a system for transmitting audiovisual data from a digital video camera comprising:

an IEEE 1394 bus for connection between said digital video camera and an IEEE 1394 port of an interface unit such that a digital audiovisual signal transmitted via said bus from said camera is received through said port (Column 2 lines 64-67 and Column 3 lines 1-7 teaches IEEE 1394 and Figure 1 teaches the element 92 is connected to a camcorder);

means for decoding said digital audiovisual signal (Figure 3 element 214 and Column 3 lines 65-67 and Column 4 lines 1-6);

means for transmitting said audiovisual data stream over a digital data network (Column 2 lines 64-67 and Figure 1 teach taking the video signal from the camera to the computer and then to a DVD writer over link 96 and a MPEG encoded signal is a digital signal so the link from the computer to the DVD writer is considered digital).

Chen fails to teach means for re-encoding said audiovisual signal at a lower bit rate to produce an encoded audiovisual data stream

In an analogous art Guerrera teaches means for re-encoding said audiovisual signal at a lower bit rate to produce an encoded audiovisual data stream (Column 4 lines 58-64 and Figure 4 and Figure 5 element 306 teaches encoding at a lower bit rate).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the video recording and transmission system of Chen with the DV decoding and re-encoding of audiovisual data of Guerrera for the purpose of allowing for interactive editing to the digital video (Column 3 lines 45-48, Guerrera).

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1) further in view of Chutorash (U.S. 6542182 B1).

Referring to claim 41, depending on claim 37, Bague, Shen, and Guerrera teach all the limitations of claim 37, but fail to teach the system further comprising a micro-controller for receiving user commands for said digital video camera via said data network and controlling said digital video camera in accordance with said user commands.

In an analogous art Chutorash teaches the system further comprising a micro-controller (Figure 3 element 22) for receiving user commands for said digital video camera (Figure 3 element 10) via said data network (Figure 3 teaches element 26 and 34 which are coupled units for a data network and Column 4 lines 5-10) and controlling said digital video camera in accordance with said user commands (Column 3 lines 57-60 teaches sending control signals to the camera and Column 4 lines 20-21 teaches control signals can include the zoom of the lens).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify digital camera network system of Bague, Shen, and Guerrera with the remote camera control system of Chutorash for the purpose of being able to view an object the is not inside the cameras viewing area in the cameras current orientation.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1).
further in view of Chutorash (U.S. 6542182 B1).

Referring to claim 19, depending on claim 15, Bague, Chen,
and Shen teach all the limitations of claim 15, but fail to teach the system further comprising a micro-controller for receiving user commands for said digital video camera via said data network and controlling said digital video camera in accordance with said user commands.

In an analogous art Chutorash teaches the system further comprising a micro-controller (Figure 3 element 22) for receiving user commands for said digital video camera (Figure 3 element 10) via said data network (Figure 3 teaches element 26 and 34 which are coupled units for a data network and Column 4 lines 5-10) and controlling said digital video camera in accordance with said user commands (Column 3 lines 57-60 teaches sending control signals to the camera and Column 4 lines 20-21 teaches control signals can include the zoom of the lens).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify digital camera network system of Bague, Chen, and Shen with the remote camera control system of Chutorash for the purpose of being able to view an object the is not inside the cameras viewing area in the cameras current orientation.

Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1) further in view of Brown et al. (U.S. 6973663 B1) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 20, depending on claim 15, Bague, Chen, and Shen teach all the limitations in claim 15, but fail to teach the system further comprising:

at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input;

a second video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a second incoming video signal;

an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal; and a second compressor for receiving output from said video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and combining and compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream;

wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network; and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network.

In an analogous art Brown teaches at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Column 3 lines 40-43 teaches receiving audio and video signals and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches receiving television signals which is a combination of video and audio);

a second incoming video signal (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches a plurality of incoming analog television signals);

a compressor for receiving output from said analog-to-digital converter and combining (Figure 2 element 38A and 38B teach two separate compressors);

compressing said digitized second video signal and said digitized second audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38B and 54-61);

wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network (Figure 2 element 42 teaches a network interface and element 26 is the digital data network); and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 24-33).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Bague, Chen, and Shen using the multiple input system of Brown for the purpose of allowing a user to be able to select from more than one source for entertainment purposes.

Bague, Chen, and Shen, and Brown fail to teach a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a incoming video signal; an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal; a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and combining.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches a video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a incoming video signal (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, and 36 are considered a decoder and Column 3 lines 53-54 and Column 3 lines 65-66); an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a second incoming audio signal (Figure 3 element 42); a compressor for receiving output from said video decoder (Figure 3 element 44).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Bague, Chen, Shen, and Brown with the video decoder of Tindell for the purpose of creating a multiple input source and transmission system with individual decoders for each input source.

Referring to claim 21, depending on claim 20, Brown teaches the system of wherein said second compressor uses an MPEG compression (Column 4 lines 57-61).

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1) further in view of Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) further in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2).

Referring to claim 22, Bague, Chen, Shen, and Guerrera teach all the limitations of clam 15 but fail to teach the system of claim further comprising: an optical disc drive for reproducing audio or audiovisual data from an optical disc, wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal; and an interface for interfacing said output of said optical disc drive with said digital data network, said interface comprising: a second video decoder connected to said output of said optical disc drive for receiving, decoding and digitizing said analog video signal; and a second compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder and a digital audio signal from said optical disc drive, said second compressor compressing and combining said digitized video signal and said audio signal into a second audiovisual data stream; and wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network; and wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network.

In an analogous art Margulis teaches the system further comprising: an optical disc drive for reproducing audio or audiovisual data from an optical disc (Figure 1 element 118), and an interface for interfacing said output of said optical disc drive with said digital data network (Figure 5 elements contained in within), said interface comprising:

a second decoder connected to said output of said optical disc drive for receiving digitizing said analog video signal (Figure 5 teaches element 516 a digitizer which is considered a decoder and the combine system of the camera along with the decoder element 516 create two decoders); and

a second compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder (Figure 5 element 518 is a video compression unit which contains multiple compressors) and a digital audio signal from said optical disc drive (Figure 5 teaches element 536 a digital signal that contains audio), said second compressor compressing and combining said digitized video signal and said audio signal into a audiovisual data stream (Figure 5 details element 518 having video compressors, Column 8 lines 30-34 teaches receiving digital audio signal and an analog video signal; Column 8 lines 34-41 teaches compressing the A/V signal by dropping channels on the audio portion of the signal); and

wherein said network interface receives said second audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network (Column 9 lines 54-58 and Figure 6 teaches input signals 514, 528, 624 being converted to digital signals and element 536 is already a digital signal so the subsystem processor element 518 only outputs digital

signals which are sent to transmitter element 524 so the network is a digital network if digital data is sent on it); and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first and second audiovisual data streams and transmits said first and second audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 8 lines 29-30 teaches element 536 can be a IEEE 1394 bus and Column 4 lines 58-61 teaches the switcher providing one or more program sources to the base station, Column 8 lines 48-53 teaches the subsystem processor outputting MPEG-2 which is a compression that creates packets and is digital so the transmitter element 524 transmits data all the incoming digital signals on a digital data network).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the are to modify the combine systems of Bague, Chen, and Shen with the DVD input system of Margulis for the purpose of providing more than one type of entertainment option to a viewer.

Bague, Chen, Shen, and Margulis fail to teach wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal.

In an analogous art Horiguchi teaches wherein said optical disc drive outputs an analog video signal (Figure 1 elements 1 and 2 connected by an analog signal and Figure 2B teaches elements 33 and Column 2 lines 47-57 teaches Figure 2B is a DVD player).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the are to modify the combine systems of Bague, Chen, Shen, and Margulis using the

analog output video signal from the DVD of Horiguchi for the purpose of being able to connect the DVD player to an analog television.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bague (U.S. 6246933 B1) in view of Shen et al. (U.S. 6741292 B1) further in view of Chen et al. (U.S. 6618442 B1) further in view of Guerrera (U.S. 6233282 B1) further in view of Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) further in view of Horiguchi et al. (U.S. 6370322 B2) further in view of Brown et al. (U.S. 6973663 B1) further in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 23, Bague, Chen, Shen, Guerrera, Margulis and Horiguchi fail to teach the system further comprising: at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input; a third video decoder connected to said video signal input for decoding and digitizing a third incoming video signal; an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a third incoming audio signal; and a third compressor for receiving output from said third video decoder and said analog-to-digital converter and compressing and combining said digitized third video signal and said third audio signal into a third audiovisual data stream; wherein said network interface receives said third audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network; and wherein said network interface packetizes said first, second and third audiovisual data streams and transmits said first, second and third audiovisual data streams on said digital data network.

In an analogous art Brown teaches the system further comprising:

at least one paired analog audio signal input and analog video signal input (Figure 2 teaches elements 22 and Column 3 lines 51-53 teaches inputting analog television signals and television signals comprise of video and audio signals and Column 3 lines 41-43 teaches transmitting and receiving audio and video signals);

an analog-to-digital converter connected to said audio signal input for digitizing a third incoming audio signal (Figure 2 element 38C); and

a third compressor for receiving output from said analog-to-digital converter and compressing and combining said digitized third video signal and said third audio signal into a third audiovisual data stream (Figure 2 element 38C and Column 4 lines 57-61 teaches encoding the signals);

wherein said network interface receives said third audiovisual data stream for transmission on said digital data network (Figure 2 element 42 and Column 4 lines 40-42 teaches combining the output from the compressors); and

wherein said network interface packetizes said first, second and third audiovisual data streams and transmits said first, second and third audiovisual data streams on said digital data network (Column 5 lines 25-33 teaches a multiple input system that outputs MPEG signals which are signals in packet form and transmits the packets).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine the combined systems of Bague, Chen, Shen, Margulis, and Horiguchi with the multiple input and transmission system of Brown for the purpose of having multiple input lines to receiving various signals (Column 3 lines 51-52, Brown).

Brown fails to teach a third video decoder connected to said third video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming second video signal; a third compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches a second video decoder (Figure 3 elements 32,34, and 36) connected to said second video signal input for decoding and digitizing an incoming second video signal (Column 3 lines 57-64 teach breaking the signal apart; and Figure 3 element 36 digitizes the video signal, all these components elements 32, 34, and 36 are a decoder); a second compressor for receiving output from said second video decoder (Figure 3 element 44 and Column 4 lines 11-12 teaches digital data is transferred to the compressor the digital data comprising digital video and audio).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple source processing and transmission system of Bague, Chen, Shen, Margulis, Horiguchi, and Brown with the individual video decoding per source system of Tindell for the purpose of creating a multiple input source and transmission system with individual decoders for each input source.

Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792).

Referring to claim 42, Margulis teaches a system for interfacing an analog audiovisual signal source with a digital data network (Figure 2 teaches element 126 a

VCR which is known to be an analog source and Figure 5 teaches elements 528 and 514 analog video and audio respectively), said system comprising:

means for digitizing an incoming analog video signal (Figure 5 element 516);

means for digitizing an incoming analog audio signal (Figure 5 element 530);

means for combining and compressing said digitized video signal and said digitized audio signal into a single audiovisual data stream (Column 7 lines 54-64 teaches compressing the video signal and Column 8 lines 11-21 teaches compressing the audio signal and Column 12 lines 52-54 teaches combining the audio and video into a stream); and

means for transmitting said audiovisual data stream on said digital data network (Column 7 lines 54-64 and Column 8 lines 11-21 teach sending the data to be transmitted and since the data is in digital format the data network the signal is sent over is considered digital).

Margulis fails to teach means for decoding.

In an analogous art Tindell teaches means for decoding (Figure 3 elements 32, 34, 36 and Column 3 lines 53-60).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the input processing and transmission system of Margulis using the decoding system of Tindell for the purpose of removing extra information from a signal before it is transmitted (Column 3 lines 55-57, Tindell).

Referring to claim 43, depending on claim 42, Tindell additionally teaches wherein said network is a fiber-optic network (Column 2 lines 49-51).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to combine the multiple signal processing and transmission system of Margulis with the optical network of Tindell for the purpose of being able to transfer data at very high rate (Column 2 lines 49-51, Tindell).

Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margulis (U.S. 6263503 B1) in view of in view of Tindell et al. (U.S. 5130792) further in view of Edens et al. (U.S. 6611537 B1).

Referring to claim 44, depending on claim 42, Margulis and Tindell fail to teach wherein said network is installed in a vehicle.

In an analogous art Edens teaches wherein said network is installed in a vehicle (Column 13 lines 30-35).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to modify the combined systems of Margulis and Tindell using the concept of having a network installed in a vehicle system of Edens for the purpose of providing entertainment to passengers in the car.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6 and 30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter C. Wilder whose telephone number is 571-272-2826. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM - 4PM Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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